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CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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Foreign Ministry Chides U.S. Hostile Acts Against Cambodia

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on Dec. 1 the following statement denouncing the aggressive provocations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnam puppet clique against the Cambodian people:

The aggressive provocations of U.S. imperialism and the South Vietnamese puppet clique against the Cambodian people have become all the more pronounced lately.

On Nov. 22 U.S. imperialism and its lackeys again opened artillery fire at the Peam Montea frontier post of Pray Veng Province and sent aircraft to attack the Kotch frontier post of Svay Rieng Province, Cambodia, killing and wounding a number of frontier guards and innocent people. Earlier, on Nov. 22, the U.S. imperialists fired rocket guns from helicopters over the Chrak Krank village of Kompong Cham Province, Cambodia, burning down houses and causing heavy material losses.

The ceaseless aggressive provocations of U.S. imperialism and the South Vietnamese puppet clique are a grave infringement upon the territorial integrity, national dignity and sovereignty of Cambodia and a wanton violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China.

The Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people resolutely condemn the brigandish, aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism and its henchmen against the Royal Government and people of Cambodia and fully support the Nov. 25 statement of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

The latest aggressive acts are a new link in the aggressive provocations repeatedly committed by the U.S. imperialists to gravely menace the independence of Cambodia and key up tension in that area.

U.S. imperialism, the South Vietnamese puppets and Thai reactionaries have long been ceaselessly perpetrating provocative intrusions into the land and air of Cambodia in an attempt to hamper the independent development of Cambodia and paralyze her influence upon the Southeast Asian countries.

They are brazenly trying to justify their aggressive acts and mislead world public opinion with the preposterous pretext that the troops of the Kingdom of Cambodia are assisting the South Vietnamese National Liberation Forces and creating border clashes with the South Vietnamese puppets.

But, with no crafty ruse can the U.S. imperialists camouflage their aggressive nature or escape the responsibility for the crimes they have already committed.

Having sustained serious defeats in the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, today the U.S. imperialists are trying to find a way out by extending the flames of war to Cambodia and Laos and the whole of Indo-China, doggedly pursuing the policy of war escalation.

Such criminal manoeuvres have become more unscrupulous after the Manila Conference which discussed measures for further extending the aggressive war in Vietnam and the Asian tour of U.S. President Johnson.

The reckless policy of aggression of U.S. imperialism is a grave challenge to the peoples of Indo-China and Asia and a great menace to peace in Asia and the world.

All the facts prove that the U.S. imperialists are chieftain of aggression and war and the No. 1 common enemy of the peoples of Asia and the world.

The people of the world condemn with surging indignation the criminal aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The struggle of the Cambodian people against incessant aggression and intervention of U.S. imperialism and the South Vietnamese puppets is a just struggle for defending the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of their motherland.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people express firm support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the Cambodian people against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

If the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen persist in the brigandish, aggressive acts against Cambodia, defying the strong denunciation by the Cambodian people and the progressive people throughout the world, they will sustain ignominious defeat in face of the strong counterblow of the Cambodian people who have risen up in defence of the honor of the country and dignity of the nation.

Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry

—On Invitation of N. & S. Korean Representatives to U.N.—

PYONGYANG, Dec. 5 (KCNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued on Dec. 4 a statement in connection with the U.S. imperialists' attempt to sabotage the just decision of the first committee of the current U.N. General Assembly to invite the representatives of both the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea to the discussion of the Korean question at the U.N.

Follows the full text of the statement:

A proposal on simultaneous invitation of representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea has been adopted at the first committe of the United Nations General Assembly at its 21st session in connection with the pending discussion of the Korean question.

On Dec. 1 the Guinean delegation proposed at the first committee of the U.N. General Assembly immediately to discuss and decide upon the ten-nation proposal on inviting the North and South Korean representatives simultaneously to take part in the discussion on the question of the "withdrawal of all the U.S. troops and other foreign troops occupying South Korea under the U.N. flag and the dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

This proposal of the Guinean delegation was supported by representatives of the socialist countries and many Afro-Asian countries and was passed by a majority vote.

It is a fair and reasonable one which conforms to the spirit of the United Nations Charter providing for the participation of parties concerned in the discussion of any relevant question at the U.N.

The United States disregards this iron-clad fact that the proposal on the simultaneous invitation of representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea to take part in the discussion of the Korean question at the U.N. has been carried by a majority vote.

Under the preposterous allegation that this lawful decision constitutes an unfounded "violation of the procedure of the discussion on the question," the United States sticks to its unjust stand and resorts to delaying tactics and fraud and threat in an attempt to undermine the just decison already adopted by a majority vote.

This is a customary practice of the U.S. imperialists in trying to prevent the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from participating in the discussion of the Korean question.

They have persisted in opposing the participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the party concerned, in the discussion of the Korean question for the fear that their criminal acts of obstructing Korean unification, maintaining colonial rule in South Korea and machinating for another war in Korea should be laid bare.

The United States Government is behaving exactly in the same way at the current session of the U.N General Assembly.

The United Nations must act in conformity with its Charter and with its mission.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that since the Korean question is discussed at the United Nations, the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the party concerned, must take part in it unconditionally.

DPRK Foreign Ministry's Statement

On Dispatch of "ROK" Troops to S. Vietnam

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on Nov. 29, issued a statement denouncing the scheme of the Pak Jung Hi clique to dispatch on a more massive scale South Korean youths to the shambles of war in South Vietnam on the instruction of the U.S. imperialists. The statement reads in full as follows:

Lately the Pak Jung Hi clique, by order of the U.S. imperialists, are scheming to send on a more massive scale, South Korean youths to the shambles of war in South Vietnam.

Having sustained repeated, grave setbacks in the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people, the U.S. imperialists are trying to find a way out in the further expansion of the aggressive war by drawing more aggressive army of their own and the puppet troops into South Vietnam.

(Continued on page 5)

Cuban Youth Del'n in Korea

A Cuban communist youth delegation arrived in Pyongyang on Dec. 2 on visit to Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

The delegation is led by Enrigue Anavitarte Rosada, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Youth Union and First Secretary of the Pinar del Rio Provincial Committee of the same.

A Cuban youth delegation arrived on Dec. 2 in Pyongyang.

Italian Trade Delegation in Korea

An Italian Grandi Molini E Pastifici Associti S.P.A. delegation led by Dr. Renato Pericone arrived in Pyongang on Nov. 24 by plane to discuss business matters concerning the establishment of trade relations with export and import corporations of the DPRK.

CLOSED SHELF

World's People Condemn U.S. Provocations in Korea

U.S. hostile acts against the DPRK are increasing these days. Since U.S. President Johnson's visit to South Korea, the U.S. aggressor troops and the "ROK" army have conducted provocations against the DPRK almost every day, thereby gravely violating the Armistice Agreement and the agreed provisions on 375 occasions between Nov. 1 and 17. For example, they fired on Nov. 4 and 5 hundreds of bullets at the Korean side with heavy machineguns and other heavy shooting weapons on nine occasions and during the 13 days from Nov. 4 they sent naval boats to our coastal area 16 times to commit hostile acts. On Nov. 18 a military reconnainssance plane intruded into the air above the Korean side and fled south after committing hostile acts. All this provocation is aimed at provoking a new war in Korea.

Today, the peace-loving people of the world are resolutely denouncing the U.S. and the Pak Jung Hi clique for the provocations against the DPRK, strongly demanding that they immediately stop their hostile acts and the U.S. aggressor troops pull out of South Korea at once.

In Vietnam

The Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions condemned the recent military provocations of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique against the DPRK as a crime grossly violating the Korean Armistice Agreement and jeopardizing peace in Asia and the world. In a letter sent to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Federation strongly demanded the U.S. imperialists to stop at once their acts of war provocation against the DPRK and quit South Korea without delay, taking all their troops and weapons.

The Union of Vietnam Women condemned the intensified aggressive provocation of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique in Korea and expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people.

In Cuba

The Nov. 22 issue of "Granma," organ of the Cuban Communist Party, denounced the recent, frequent armed attacks by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet troops along the military demarcation line in Korea.

An article of the paper captioned "Step toward trap valley" warned: If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets launch aggression, the people of the world will not look on with folded arms.

Hostile acts of the U.S. imperialists on the military demarcation line show that they are going step by step toward the provocation of a second conflict in Korea. But the Korean people are fully prepared to repulse any attack on their territory.

In Hungary

On Nov. 17, the Hungarian paper "Magyar Nemzet" carried a commentary flaying the new military provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi gang. Referring to the continued introduction of new type weapons into South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" under U.S. manipulation, stepped-up scheme to frame up a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" and Johnson's visit to South Korea after Manila Conference, the paper remarked: This indicates that the South Korean puppet troops are a main tool of Washington serving for its strategic aim in its Asian aggression.

"Nepszava" carried on Nov. 13 an article denouncing the U.S. and the Pak Jung Hi clique for their provocations.

In Japan

Condemning the U.S. imperialists for their military provocations in Korea, the Japan Committee for Asian-African Solidarity stressed: The U.S. troops stationed in South Korea must get out of South Korea at once. We resolutely support the peaceful and independent unification of Korea by the Korean people themselves.

At its general meeting held at a time when the whole public of Japan was denouncing U.S. imperialists' machinations to provoke a new war in Korea, the Committee adopted a resolution "On sternly protesting against the U.S. imperialists' military provocations in Korea and further strengthening solidarity with the Korean people."

In Laos

A spokesman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat issued a statement sternly condemning the military provocations of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique in Korea.

Referring to the ceaseless armed provocations by U.S. imperialism, the statement said: This is one of the intrigues to ignite a new war of aggression in Korea and hot up tension in Asia.

Fully supporting the correct stand of the DPRK, the statement stressed in conclusion: The Laotian people together with the Korean people and the peoples of all the other Asian countries, will oppose and frustrate all shameless aggressive plots of U.S. imperialism.

In the Congo (B)

The Nov. 12 issue of the Congolese (B) weekly "Dipanda" carried an article flaying the provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against the DPRK. The U.S. imperialists who sustained a defeat in Korea are now machinating to subvert the DPRK again, noted the paper.

Lashing the systematic provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists in Korea, the paper stressed: If the U.S. imperialists persist in such manoeuvres, they will be held entirely responsible for the consequences.

The Congolese (B) radio aired the report about the U.S. frequent provocations on the military demarcation line in Korea.

In Algeria

Denouncing the repeated military provocations of the U.S. imperialists along the military demarcation line in Korea and in the territorial waters of North Korea, Algerian paper "El Moudjahid" wrote on Nov. 24: This shows that the U.S. imperialists who have suffered miserable setbacks in Vietnam, are trying hard to create a new hotbed of war according to their plan of aggression. Neither the resolutions of the "Manila Conference" nor the "ROK-Japan Treaty" can cow the DPRK which is enjoying the powerful support of all peoples fighting against imperialism and new colonialism.

In Iraq

An Iraqi daily condemned recent U.S. naval bombardment of the coastal area of North Korea.

The hostile acts committed by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique of late against North Korea were premeditated ones, the daily pointed out, and said: That these provocations were preceded by the Manila Conference testifies to actual connections between them.

Facts show that the U.S. imperialists are scheming to ignite a new war in Korea, the daily added.

In Tanzania

A Tanzanian daily "Ulimango" on Nov. 27, came out with two page special write-ups dealing with the new military provocations of the U.S. aggressors on the military demarcation line in Korea, under the title "U.S. imperialists, go to hell! Get out of Korea!"

Educational Aid Funds Sent Again To Koreans Here

The Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, entrusted by the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, on Nov. 25 remitted 303,210,000 yen in Japanese currency again to the Korean Central Educational Association in Japan as educational aid funds and scholarship.

This brings to a total of the educational aid funds and scholarship 5,317,365,493 yen in Japanese currency.

9-Year Universal Compulsory Technical Education —Epochal Milestone in Educational Development

EDITORIAL

The Sixth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held for three days from Nov. 22 to 24 adopted the law on the enforcement of the nine-year universal compulsory technical education.

The law provides for a complete changeover as of April 1, next year, from the present seven-year compulsory middle school education to a nine-year universal technical education system, in which all children from seven to sixteen have the right and duty to receive free education at regular state schools.

All the Korean residents in Japan together with the people in the fatherland fully support and warmly welcome the step taken by the Sixth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly.

This state measure marks an epochal milestone in socialist construction and development of the cultural revolution in our country, which has no precedent in the history of oriental peoples.

The measure is designed to prepare the rising generation for new-type men developed in an all-round way by giving them general education as well as elementary technical education with stress on the former and combining education with productive labour.

The enforcement of nine-year universal compulsory technical education demonstrates the superiority of the socialist system established in our country, clearly shows the might of the independent national economy and is a vivid expression of the deep solicitude of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK for the education of the younger generation.

It also gives a great inspiration to the South Korean teachers, students and people at large who are fighting for existence and the right of learning under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

We cannot think of today's efflorescence of people's education in our country apart from the far-sighted plan of Premier Kim Il Sung.

On the basis of the program of the Fatherland Restoration Association set forth by Marshal Kim Il Sung in the 1930's, the Korean Workers' Party established a genuine people's education system immediately after the Liberation, enforced compulsory primary school education in 1956, three years after the cease-fire, and compulsory middle school education in 1958, totally abolished tuition fees in all the schools and has taken many other measures, ensuring the practical right of everyone to education and enabling students to receive substantial material benefits from the state in all spheres.

The Korean Workers' Party also promoted adult education through a nation-wide movement. As a result, illiteracy was completely eliminated, the cultural and technical standards of the working masses have risen rapidly and a large contingent of national cadres has come into being to develop the revolution and construction of the country.

All this is a great victory and brilliant fruit achieved thanks to the correct Marxist-Leninist policy of the Korean Workers' Party for people's education and the deep care of the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung for the prosperity of the country and the education of the younger generation.

Here in Japan, the far-sighted education plan of Premier Kim Il Sung is in full bloom. It is entirely due to the warm care extended by the fatherland and Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

The Government of the DPRK has thus far remitted on 22 occasions more than 5,317,000,000 yen (in Japanese currency) as educational aid funds and scholarships to the Korean residents in Japan.

With the aid of the fatherland, Korean citizens in Japapn have set up a complete educational system from primary school to university and are now giving democratic and national education to over 40,000 children.

Thus, Korean students in Japan are brought up as reliable workers of the fatherland who have established *Juche* (national identity) and are possessed of knowledge, high virtues and good health.

In South Korea, however, 2 million school-age children and hundreds of thousands of orphans are wandering about the streets and schools of all levels have been turned into profit-making enterprises.

The desire of people to educate their children and the aspiration of youth and children for learning are ruthlessly trampled underfoot owing to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the anti-people education policy of its lackeys.

For the South Korean people to give their children genuine democratic education, the same people's education policy as North Korea is carrying out, must be pursued in South Korea, too. To this end, the South Korean people, teachers and students should wage more staunchly their anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation to do away with the colonial-military-fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, accomplish the independent unification of the fatherland and win a new government and a new life which will guarantee the right to learn for all.

Abundant Production for Affluent Consumption

There is no provincial difference in the prices of commodities on sale at stores in towns and villages.

Such local factories as this Kangsu Knitting Mill number over 2,000 across North Korea. The Kangsu Mill is equipped with hundreds of modern knitting machines and spindles, producing 450 odd kinds of knitted goods.

North Korea's light industry is now in a position to produce almost all kinds of necessary consumer goods, durable and non-durable, from dresses to home sewing machines, from shoes to radios, from cakes to toys.

In the days of Japanese imperialist occupation, North Korea had no significant light industrial establishment except small textile factories in Sariwon and Sineuijoo. The annual per capita output of textiles was only 14 centimeters.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialist-launched Korean War destroyed the economic fabric of our country.

Defying all difficulties, the Korean Workers' Party embarked upon the task of founding light industry, fully utilizing rich domestic resources and original ideas of the Korean people. Thus, the economic policy of giving priority to the development of heavy industry and of making equal efforts to the development of light industry and agriculture, was formulated.

Under this policy, with special emphasis on clothing, weaving machine-building factories were built in Pyongyang, Sineuijoo and Sariwon, greatly contributing to the construction of new textile mills across North Korea.

The present textile production index is 19,500, with the figure of 1944 equal 100. This means annual delivery of four or five suits to every citizen. Along with the solution of the clothing problem, food processing and daily necessaries-manufacturing complexes were built. Meat-processing factories, fish-meat-canning factories, fruit-processing mills, bakeries, soy souse mills, ceramics plants, grass-making mills, paper mills and leather-tanning and processing plants were newly established, and other various plants were newly constructed or expanded.

However, these factories were still unable to supply the nation with a sufficient amount of daily necessaries. In view of this, the KWP took measures to found more than one manufacturing plant in each city or county. These measures resulted in the mushrooming of 2,000 local industrial establishments across North Korea. More than half of the total production of light industrial goods are now produced in these local factories.

In order to fully exploit the by-products in heavy industrial enterprises, hundreds of various daily necessary goods-making workshops were newly attached to the enterprises.

The recognition of limited arable land necessary for supply of raw materials impelled the KWP to seek for raw materials in chemistry. Thus, a chemical fibre mill which uses reeds and lumber as its raw materials was constructed in Sineuijoo, and a vynalon factory using anthracite and limestone in Hamheung. A large quantity of synthetic fibre is being used in producing daily necessaries. Now, the uninterrupted supply of raw materials to light industry is assured.

North Korean light industry is today briskly advancing on the basis of Korean raw materials, Korean machinery and Korean ideas.

Every store in towns or villages is found to be filled with Korean-made goods, remarkably improving the life of the people.

These facts do not mean that there is no problem with the North Korean light industry. The diversification and improvement of light industrial goods remain to be solved.

Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (16)

This undeniable nature of the South Korean "Government" as a U.S. robot Government rules out an independent stand on the unification proposals made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: It follows from the above that the existence of the South Korean regimes is unthinkable without the support of the U.S. and, therefore, the consistent insistence of the South Korean authorities on the need for U.S.-controlled "U.N. intervention" in the Korean question can not be imagined without the order and backing of their masters, the Washington Administration.

In short, the U.S. imperialists don't want Korea's unification but continue to harbour their desire to keep Korea in a state of division to use South Korea as a springboard for its imperialistic domination over Asia.

It is also clear that the South Korean regime which is subordinated to the U.S. politically, economically and militarily, cannot engage in the political activities for the genuine interests of the South Korean people.

Since the usurpation of power by the military coup of 1961, the South Korean military group of Pak Jung Hi, backed by the U.S., has been suppressing popular voices for the country's independent unification, by reinforcing police and special CIA agents: Today, the South Korean military fascist terror regime has increased the number of CIA agents to 370,000, police to 200,000 and army to 700,000, allegedly to "maintain the security of South Korea from communist aggression."

Then, does the South Korean puppet terror regime realy guarantee the security of the South Korean people? And is it possible for the South Korean regime to serve the South Korean people's interests?

Today, the fascist terror rule by the Pak Jung Hi military group, which baffles all imagination, is sweeping through South Korean society. Any South Korean who speaks about national unification by peaceful means and demand North-South negotiations or exchange, is arrested and imprisoned by police on charges of being a "communist." Every day-to-day activity of South Koreans is under the close watch of the 370,000-member Central Intelligence Agency plus 200,000 policemen.

Suh Min Ho, who resigned as national assemblyman in 1965 in protest against the Pak Jung Hi regime's policy of subservience to Japan in the "South Korea-Japan Talks," was arrested on June 3, 1966, on grounds of violating the "Anti-Communist Law. "Seven other politicians who followed Suh Min Ho were indicted by the Pak regime on the same charges.

Suh Min Ho and seven other politicians on May 10, this year demanded North-South exchange of correspondence, exchange of correspondents and athletes, and strongly denounced the Pak regime for the troop dispatch to South Vietnam. The Pak Jung Hi junta regime brazen-facedly alleged that their demand for North-South intercourse and attacks on the troop dispatch "violated the Anti-Communist Law."

In connection with this, the "Director" of the South Korean CIA on June 4 reiterated the old hard-suppression stand against the people, saying that "the demand for the North-South intercourse will be punished as an act beneficial to the enemy" and that "the Anti-Communist Law will be applied to those who advocate such demand."

In this way, South Koreans are taken under police custody, only if they demand North-South correspondence and exchange of athletes.

Furthermore, the South Korean people have been prohibited from walking out between mid-night and four in the morning, since the liberation in 1945, and thus they have been deprived of a fundamental human right.

Pak Jung Hi hanged Mr. Cho Yong Soo, President of a South Korean daily, *Minjok Ilbo*, in 1961, and sentenced to 5-10 year imprisonment an editor-in-chief and four other reporters of the same paper, on charges of demanding North-South intercourse. During the latter half of 1961 alone after the Pak Jung Hi's military coup (on May 16, 1961), 2,400 journalists were arrested and 1,170 publications and newspapers out of the total 1,320 were banned.

(To be Continued)

Continued U.S. Naval Craft Infiltration Into North Korean Waters Protested

KAESONG, Dec. 2 (KCNA) Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), lodged a strong protest to the U.S. side against its continued provocative acts of sending its naval craft into the coastal waters of the Korean-Chinese side.

Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook made this protest at the 235th MAC meeting held on Dec. 2, at the proposal of the Korean-Chinese side.

According to the statement made by him, the U.S. side keeps sending its naval vessels in groups into the eastern coastal waters of the Korean-Chinese side in gross violation of the Preamble of the Armistice Agreement and Paragraphs 12, 15 and 17 of the Agreement.

On Nov. 29, the U.S. side committed the hostile acts of infiltrating guard-boats No. 1001 and No. 53 at around 9:30, high-speed transport boat No. 82 at around 30 hours, into the eastern coastal waters of the Korean-Chinese side.

Earlier, on Nov. 24, too, the U.S. side sent two guard-boats into the eastern coastal waters of the Korean-Chinese side, on two occasions.

The major general stated: The latest naval intrusion of the U.S. side, an extension of its ceaseless military provocations against the Korean-Chinese side on the ground, sea and in the air, clearly shows that the U.S. side is still keeping up its planned, deliberate provocations against the Korean-Chinese side. It is clear that the continued, reckless provocations of the U.S. side gravely menacing the Korean armistice are aimed at stepping up tension in Korea, tearing up the Armsitice Agreement and igniting a new war of aggression.

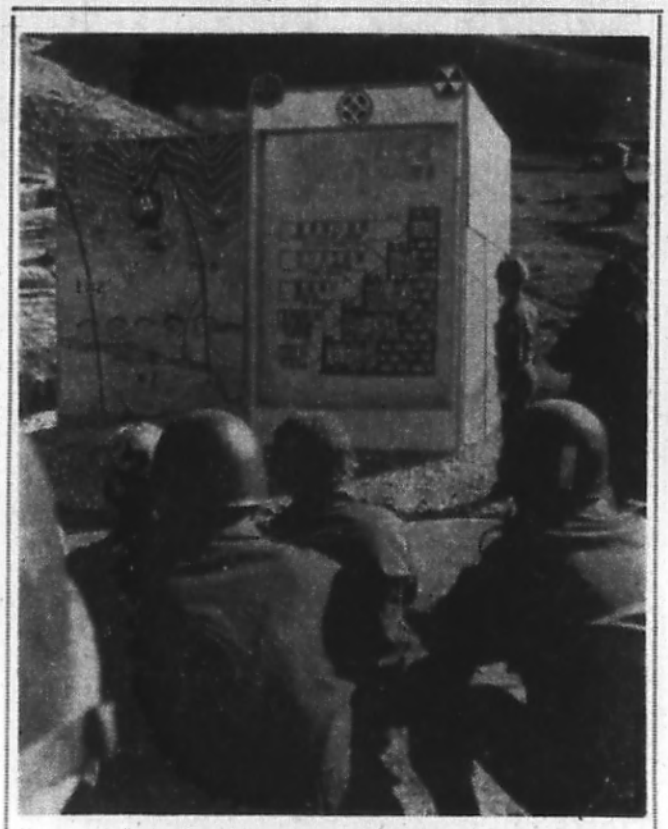
Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook once again warned the U.S. side to remember that if it continues to ride roughshod despite the repeated prostests and warnings of the Korean-Chinese side, it will only hasten its doom.

ROK-U.S. Joint Missile Firing Operation Held

According to press reports from Seoul, a ROK-U.S. joint missile firing exercise was staged on Nov. 25 in the U.S. air base in Osan, south of Seoul, with the mobilization of U.S. Honest John, Hawk and Nike-Hercules missile units stationed in South Korea and two Hawk missile units and one Nike-Hercules missile unit of the "South Korean Army."

This is part of the war provocation maneuvers the U.S. imperialists are intensifying lately in Korea.

The Korean people who are prepared to deal a crushing blow to the U.S. imperialists in case of emergency, are closely following their aggressive maneuvers.



Setting up a diagram and a military map of Korea in the military demarcation line, a U.S. officer is outlining to his subordinates a U.S. plan of operation to be conducted in a U.S.-planned war in Korea.

"ROK" Casualties in S. Vietnam

According to a VNA report from Hanoi quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency, the guerrillas in Son Tin district, Quang Ngai Province, South Vietnam between Nov. 9 and 16, ambushed three battalions of the South Korean mercenaries on a "raiding" mission in the area, killing or wounding 380 men.

In the areas including Quant Tri and Binh Dinh Provinces in central Vietnam, 7,632 U.S. and South Korean puppet troops were ambushed and annihilated between this September and October by local Liberation Army units, says the South Vietnam Liberation News Service quoted by the Vietnam News Agency.

Meanwhile, on the morning of Nov. 24, the South Korean technicians employed by "America Communication-Construction Company" in Dalat were attacked by Liberation Army units, according to Hapdong Tongshin. Four South Koreans were killed and one seriously wounded in the attack.

They were technicians who had been dragged to South Vietnam from South Korea this May.

Such a heart-rending scene is not rare in South Korea at present. Photo shows an old woman bitterly weeping over the tomb of her son who was killed in South Vietnam.

23 S. Korean Engineers Sent to S. V.

The South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique on Nov. 17 dispatched a group of 23 engineers to South Vietnam, reports from Seoul said. These engineers are scheduled to be engaged in the work on constructing a naval base for the U.S. imperialists there.

Conscription Evaders Increase in S. Korea

The number of conscription evaders shows a steady increase in South Korea.

The rate of those who turned up for physical examination for conscription after receiving call-up papers in the second and third quarters of this year, dropped by 8 per cent as against the same period of last year, according to a press report from Seoul quoting an announcement by the puppet Ministry of Defense. This is one of the conspicuous phenomena in South Korea following the start of troop dispatch to South Vietnam as the South Korean press pointed out.

2 S. Korean Soldiers Come to North

PYONGYANG, Dec. 1 (KCNA)—Two "ROK Army" soldiers came over to the northern half of Korea recently.

They are PFC. Suh Jung Han, 23, of the first squad, 1st platoon, 1st company, 1st battalion, 5th Regiment, 7th Division, 1st Army Corps, and PSC. Kim Choong Ryul, 25, of the 2nd platoon, combat-support company, 8th Regiment, 7th Division, 1st Army Corps, of the South Korean puppet army.

They said they came over to the north, indignant at the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who are working frenziedly to unleash a new war in Korea and intensifying the military fascist rule while taking away large numbers of "ROK Army" officers and men to the South Vietnam battlefield to die an ignominious death as U.S. bullet-shields.

For Existence and Democracy

S. Korean Workers' Struggles Mounting

Over 400 Korean workers hired at a U.S. army organ in Inchon district, South Korea, who went on strike on Nov. 16 demanding the payment of back wages and protesting against the illegal dismissal of their fellow-workers, carried through their demands on Nov. 28, according to a radio report from Seoul.

On Nov. 11, they called a strike, shouting "We are starving" and "Pay wages." After six-day struggle, they wrested a promise from the "Hanyung Enterprise Company," a contractor of U.S. army authorities, to pay their back wages by Nov. 20.

Later, the U.S. army authorities went back on their promise and fired several workers.

Incensed by this, the workers again staged a demonstration and sit-down struggle and at long last carried through their demands.

Dockers of Koonsan, North Cholla Province, South Korea, on Nov. 24 called a strike in demand of a 47 per cent wage increase and its retrospective application from last January, according to a South Korean radio report.

The workers are reported to have declared that they would fight on till their demands are met.

Twenty-seven coal-loading workers at Buljung-ri Station, Jumchon-eup, Moongyung county, North Kyungsang Province, went on strike on Nov. 21 with the support of hundreds of coal miners, according to a report from Seoul.

The workers took the action, angered by their employers' unlawful act of firing en masse their fellow-workers under the pretext of "enterprise rationalization."

Hundreds of neighbouring coal miners joined the workers in the strike, expressing firm solidarity with them.

Two thousand South Korean building workers in Chinhae, South Kyungsang Province, who were undergoing hard toil at the construction site of a fertilizer factory undertaken by an American company, called a general strike on Nov. 14 in demand of the full pay of their wage, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The Yankee contractor paid them only half the wage it had promised.

The project has been brought to a complete standstill by the strike.

Nearly 1,600 fishermen in Kujin Port, on the east coast on Nov. 16 staged a rally demanding that military authorities allow them to engage in fishing within six miles off the coastal section between Kujin and Taejin Ports.

The fishermen's rally came in the wake of the puppet army's recent measure to prohibit fishing in the area for reasons of "national security." They claimed in the rally that they lost a fishing ground containing 6,000 tons of fishery resources due to the military measure.

The fishermen living in the two ports, located south of the "farming restriction line" had been allowed to operate their boats in the pollack fishing ground. However, the army units recently took the action giving the reason as "counter-espionage operations." The fishermen asked military authorities to consider their appeal for maintaining their "lifeline."

Staging frantic military exercises almost every day on the ground and sea, on the orders of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi clique not only hinder fishing, but totally blockade fishing grounds on which the very existence of fishermen depends.

29 Japanese University Presidents and Professors Participating:

Round-Table Discussion for Defence of Koreans' Education in Japan

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and President of Korean University in Tokyo, on Nov. 27 denounced the Japanese Government authorities' plan to establish the so-called "foreigners' school system" which, he said, is clearly aimed at obliterating Koreans' education in Japan, by partially amending the existing school education law.

He pointed out that the Japanese authorities have consistently been interfering in the affairs of Korean schools, leaving them outside legal protection. "Such unwarranted acts of interference," he continued, "have been becoming steadily more undisguised particularly since the consclusion of the 'ROK-Japan Treaty.'"

This statement was made in his report delivered at a round-table conference which was held in Osaka that day between him and a large number of eminent Japanese scholars and educationists, to discuss questions concerning the protection of Koreans' educational work in Japan. The Japanese participants totalled 29 from 20 public and private universities and colleges in the Osaka-Kyoto-Kobe area: 14 presidents and rectors, 4 ex-rectors, 4 professors and 7 members of the Japan Science Council.

The round-table conference was sponsored by Chairman Han Duk Su as an event to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the enforcement of secondary school education for Korean children in Japan and the 10th birthday of Korean University in Tokyo.

Han Duk Su expressed thanks to the Japanese scholars and educationists present there for their wholehearted support for Korean people in Japan in their struggle to defend their national education. He also expressed the conviction that the Japanese leaders represented there on that occasion would make increased efforts to step up scientific and cultural exchange between Korea and Japan and to further develop friendly relations between the two peoples.

His speech was followed by an exchange of views regarding the following questions: the defense of democratic and national education of Koreans in Japan; acquisition of authorization for Korean University, and the promotion of scientific and cultural intercourse between the two countries.

The Japanese participants unanimously criticized the attempt of their Government to deprive Koreans in Japan of their right to national education.

They said that the Japanese authorities should ensure the right to education for Korean citizens in Japan and protect Korean schools by law, in accordance with international practices. The reluctance of the Japanese authorities to permit the Koreans' highest educational institute in Tokyo can in no way be justified, they said.

They stressed that the promotion of scientific and cultural exchange between Japan and her closest neighbour, Korea, would not only contribute toward developing culture but also toward strengthening friendship, between the two countries.

View of the round-table conference held on Nov. 27 at the Royal Hotel, Osaka, to discuss questions concerning the protection of Koreans' education in Japan. Present there were 29 presidents, former presidents, rectors and professors from 20 universities and colleges in the Kansai distict.

Japanese Educationists Demand Authorization of Korean Univ.

Japanese educationists and scholars have launched a fresh campaign demanding the Sato Government legally recognize Korean University in Tokyo.

"A meeting of sponsors of the signature campaign for the recognition of Korean University" was held on Nov. 18 at the Gakushi-kaikan Hall in Tokyo with the attendance of a large number of public figures concerned.

The sponsors numbering 179 professors, scholars and researchers include Risaku Mudai, professor emeritus of the Tokyo Educational College; Hyoe Ouchi, former president of Hosei University, Shigeru Nambara, former president of Tokyo University; Kiyoshi Kurozawa, former rector of the Yokohama State College; Yuichi Ochi, rector of the Azabu Veterinary College in Tokyo; Etsuji Sumiya, president of Doshisha University; Mototoyo Hoshino, rector of Ryukoku University; Sakae Wagatsuma, professor emeritus of Kyoto University; and Yoichi Fukushima, member of the Japan Science Council.

The meeting was addressed by Risaku Mudai, professor emeritus of the Tokyo Educational College, Yoichi Fukusima, member of the Japan Science Council, and Li Jin Kyoo, vice-rector of Korean University in Tokyo.

Underlining the justness of the national education of Koreans in Japan and its brilliant successes, Risaku Mudai declared: "The moves of the Japanese Government to suppress and undermine it are unwarranted. Today, it is an important duty of Japanese educationists and scholars to launch a campaign to force the Government to legally recognize Korean University at the earliest date, the highest seat of national education of Koreans in Japan."

135 Japanese Local Assemblies Adopt Resolutions Supporting Koreans' Education

The number of Japanese local assemblies which, by adopting resolutions, expressed support for Korean citizens struggling to defend their democratic and national education in this country, reached 135 as of Nov. 28. They are the Tokyo Metropolitan, and four other prefectural assemblies, as well as 85 municipal, 34 town, 2 village assemblies and 9 ward assemblies in the Tokyo Metropolis.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Statement

(Continued from page 1)

The South Korean puppet regime is taking the lead in subscribing to this criminal plan of U.S. imperialism for the recruitment of mercenaries.

It has already dragooned 50,000 South Korean puppet troops into the shameful aggressive war against the Vietnamese people, and not content with this, is now trying to enlist on the spot a large number of demobbed puppet soldiers out of those who fulfilled their term of service after being taken to South Vietnam, and reservists in South Korea under the name of "military civilians" to use them in the war in South Vietnam.

And it is going to send a fresh puppet army "combat force" under the name of "supplementary force."

Driving out South Korean youths as cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi clique are coming up against the growing discontent and resistance of the South Korean people and the powerful condemnation of world public opinion.

This is why the Pak Jung Hi clique, in an attempt to hoodwink the South Korean people and world public opinion, declare that they will not send any more "ROK troops," while weaving a crafty, wily plot continuously to offer South Korean youths as cheap cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism without limit in the disguised form of "supplementary force" and "military civilians."

This is aimed at implementing the "resolution" of the Manila Meeting, which hatched a plot for the escalation of the aggressive war in Vietnam, and is an outcome of the direct order of U.S. President Johnson who visited South Korea some time ago.

The new troop dispatch move of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique is an unpardonable criminal act against the Korean and Vietnamese peoples.

The Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people resolutely condemn the criminal machinations of U.S. imperialism which regards South Korea as a supply base of cannon fodder for its war of aggression and sternly condemn the repeated treachery of the Pak Jung Hi clique, henchmen of U.S. imperialism.

The Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea are trying to maintain the foundation of their tottering fascist terror rule by earning a few dollars at the sacrifice of tens of thousands of youth they have thrown into the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression against the Vietnamese people. With no desperate machination, however, can the Pak Jung Hi gang save themselves from ruin.

Today, the South Korean puppet troops under the direct command of the U.S. army, are perpetrating vicious atrocities, barbarously killing innocent Vietnamese inhabitants, women and even children, in the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people. This is a crime which will remain an indelible blot for generations.

The "ROK" armymen and the demobbed soldiers of South Korea must resolutely oppose the troop dispatch to South Vietnam and the "ROK army" soldiers already taken to South Vietnam must, instead of committing the criminal acts of massacring the South Vietnamese people, turn their gun on the U.S. aggressors, the mastermind of the troop dispatch, and their puppets, the notorious "officers," and go over to the side of the people after finishing them off mercilessly.

The South Korean people must rise up and fight against the Pak Jung Hi clique who are driving out their kinsfolks as cheap cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism and resolutely smash the new intrigue to send more troops under the name of "military civilians" and "supplementary force."

This is the only road to genuine life and to the road of patriotism.

No matter how desperately the U.S. imperialists may expand the war of aggression in Vietnam by mobilizing hundreds of thousands of U.S. troops and troops of its satellites and resort to the deceptive and even more vicious act of war for "internationalizing" the Vietnam war even by lending U.N. cloak to the puppet troops, they can in no way subdue the heroic Vietnamese people who have risen up in the just cause of the liberation and reunification of the country. U.S. imperialism will surely meet a final fiasco.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once all their acts of war against the Vietnamese people and pull out of South Vietnam forthwith, taking their aggressive troops and the troops of their satellites and the weapons they have illegally brought in.

The South Korean puppet regime must stop immediately the criminal act of driving South Korean youths to the aggressive war in South Vietnam.

The Pak Jung Hi clique must clearly realize what situation they will face in South Korea if they oppose the unanimous will of the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people and continue to engage in treachery of taking an active part in the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war in Vietnam. If the South Korean puppet cligue continue to take the criminal act of dispatching more South Korean youth to South Vietnam in defiance of our repeated warnings, they will only hasten their own doomsday.

Korean Players Holding Lead in Asian GANEFO

Korean sportsmen are continuously scoring good results in the First Asian GANEFO, displaying their staunch fighting will and refined technique.

In the five days from Nov. 26 to 30 the Korean sportsmen have won 21 gold medals, 30 silver medals and more than 30 bronze medals.

Nov. 27 (2nd day)

Wrestling—*Pak Sung Kul* and *Yoo Kui Kil* placed first in the 52kg and 97kg categories. *Chung In Kul, Pak Tai Hyun* and *Pak Je Ho* came off victors in their class events in the free style competitions.

Table-tennis—Our men's and women's teams placed second in the team events.

Swimming—*Shin Song Ja* came second in the 200-metre breast-stroke, *Ke Choon Do* third in the 100-metre back-stroke, *Kim In Sook* third in the 200-metre free-style and *Li Yung Ok* third in the 100-metre butterfly.

Gymnastics—Our women's team won second place in the team event.

Nov. 28

Soccer—The Korean team won the game with the Yemeni team 14:0.

Volleyball—The Koreans beat the Vietnamese team 3:0.

Basketball—The Korean men's team won victory from the Palestinian team 85:47.

Gymnastics—*Cho Jung Ryul* won the gold medal and *Shin Heung Do* the silver in the flying rings. *Cho Jung Ryul* also carried off the silver medal in parallel bars and the bronze in vaulting horse.

Cycling—*Hong Jai Sook* and *Yoon Bo Ryul* came second and third respectively in the women's 24-km road race. In the men's 100-km team cycling, our team placed third.

Shooting—*Pak Tai Kyung* won second place in the men's 50-metre free-style pistol event and our team placed third in the team event.

Field & Track—*Pak Joon Sik* and *Cho Hoon Hi* came second, respectively, in the men's 400-metre and 800-metre races. The Korean team took second place in the women's four by 100 metres relay. Our girl *Sohn Jung Sook* won the bronze medal in the broad jump.

Swimming—In the women's

People's Athlete
Shin Keum Dan

400-metre free-style relay, the Korean team came second. Our girls *Kim In Sook* and *Ke Choon Do* came third in the 100-metre free-style and 200-metre back-stroke.

Nov. 29

Field & Track—In the men's 5,000-metre race *Kang Hyung Man* came first and *Chang Joon Kil* third. In the men's pole vault *Chung Yung Kil* won the gold medal and *Kim Choon Kwang* the silver. In the men's triple jump *Cha Won Sil* placed third. In the women's 100 metres *Li Soon Ja* placed second. In the women's discus *Li Ki Choon* placed third.

Weightlifting—*Kim Joong Il* won first prize in total points in middle heavy-weight. In heavyweight *Kim Sung Soon* won the gold in total points.

Nov. 30

Field & Track—In the women's 200 metres *Shin Keum Dan* came first and *Li Soon Ja* third. *Shin* also finished first in the 800 metres, thus carrying off three gold medals in the 200, 400 and 800 metres. In the men's 1,500 metres *Kang Hyung Man* placed first and *Cho Hoon Hi* third. *Kim Kyung Il* won the gold medal in the men's shot-put, while *Chung Yung Kil* in the javelin throw. *Kim Chang Sun* and *Ryoo Man Hyung* came first and second in the marathon race. *Sohn Jung Sook* won the silver medal in the women's 80 metre hurdle. Our team came second in the men's four by 400 metres relay. *Li Kyung Chil* won third place in the men's high jump.

Swimming—Our team finished second in the women's four by 100 metres medley relay. *Hong Kwang Ja* won the bronze medal in the women's 200 metre individual medley.

Judo—*Cho Won Rak* and *Kim Ahn Hong* placed first respectively in the light weight and middle weight categories and *Cho Yang Soo* and *Suk Joong Chan* second respectively in the bantam weight and heavyweight categories.

Table-tennis—*Pak Shin Il* and *Kim Chang Ho*, and *Oh Jung Ja* and *Kim Bang Ja* won third place respectively in the men's and women's double.

Soccer—Our team beat the Palestinian team 5:1.

Basketball—Our women's team won the game with the Cambodian team 111:32.

Dec. 1

Volleyball—Our Korean men's team beat the Syrians 3:0.

North and South Seen In Education of Younger Generation

Recently South Korean radio aired the unhappy news that the number of applicants for admission to middle schools has markedly decreased due to the worsening hardships of living, when the people in the North are welcoming the law on enforcing the nine year system of universal compulsory technical education.

Life stands out in striking contrast between the two parts of this bisected land.

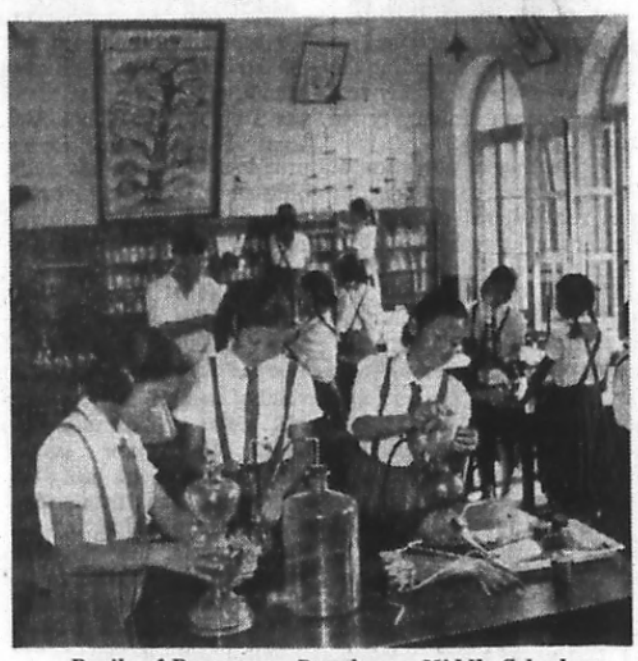
In the northern half, from April 1 next year, the nine year universal compulsory technical education system embracing the primary and middle school course will be given to all the children from 7 to 16 under the law which was unanimously adopted by the recent Supreme People's Assembly session.

The seven-year compulsory secondary education system was enforced in 1958 and the nine-year technical education actually has been in force, with most of the middle school graduates advancing to technical schools.

Now, all the children are to receive education free of charge at regualr schools under state care till they reach working age.

Thus, in the North the vestige of juvenile labor left over by the old society has been stamped out once and for all.

It is said that compulsory primary education is in force in South Korea, too. But this is a sheer lie. Two million school-age children, 43.3 per cent of the total, remain outside schools, according to the South Korean "education year-book."



Pupils of Pyongyang Dongheung Middle School are busy in preparing for an experiment in chemistry in the laboratory.

In the North, the younger generation can find the words "tuition fee" only in dictionaries.

In the South, six-year primary schooling costs 75,000 won even at "government"-run schools. The number of pupils who have to give up study half-way, unable to pay school expenses, runs into 150,000-170,000 on an annual average. For the poor it is out of question to receive secondary education. Only 43 per cent of the primary school graduates are enrolled in secondary schools.

To enforce compulsory education, there must be material foundations for it. In North Korea where everything was reduced to ashes during the three-year war, priority was given to the construction of school buildings after the armistice.

Today, over 2,600,000 students are studying at 9,165 common schools and 98 universities and colleges throughout the country. Before Liberation, 35 per cent of the school-age children were enrolled in schools and there were over 2,300,000 illiterates in North Korea. Illiteracy had been completely wiped out by 1949.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet government which allocates more than 70 per cent of its outlay for military spending and for the upkeep of the fascist machinery, has turned schools into army barracks.

At present, there is a shortage of more than 20,000 primary school classrooms and those requiring immediate repair number 50,000.

Such being the situation, classes are taught in tents, dugouts or outdoors in four or five shifts. It is not uncommon in South Korea that 60 to 160 pupils are crammed into one classroom. According to the "annual statistical report on education," the classrooms with 80 or more students, account for 51 per cent and those with 160 or more, 15 per cent and those with less than 40 only 3 per cent of the total classrooms in South Korea.

In North Korea, thanks to education due to the solicitude of the entire state and nation a large army of national cadres has been trained over the last two decades following Liberation. As a result, we are now managing everything by ourselves in the political, economic, social and cultural realms.

There were only 900 engineers and 4,000 assistant-engineers right after Liberation, whereas today technicians and specialists number more than 430,000.

In the meantime, Korean sons and daughters in Japan, though living far away in in this alien land, are also receiving education in their mother tongue, in the consistent network of educational system from primary school to university, under the correct guidance of CHONGRYUN, enjoying the great care (including educational aid funds and scholarships: over 5,300 million yen in Japanese currency sent on 22 occasions starting from 1947) extended by the fatherland and the Premier.

But the situation is different in South Korea.

Institutes without specialist scientists, colleges and high schools without specialist professors and teachers, and factories and enterprises without engineers and specialists are not rare in South Korea. Even college graduates find it hard to get a job owing to the bankruptcy of the national economy. This is why graduation diplomas are called "unemployment licenses."

Such an appalling state of education brings immeasurable tragedies to South Korean students and their parents. A primary school graduate committed suicide unable to go to middle school; a high school student who was expelled from school because he could not pay school impositions killed himself in a street; a teacher with a 20-year career of teaching behind him took his life, unable to send his children to school, etc.

The people of North and South Korea will surely put an end to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial policy of obscurantism and sweep away the Pak Jung Hi clique, when the South Korean children and youth will share the achievements made by the North Korean people in people's education and live in a new world.

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